THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.] SALISBURY, (N. C.) FEBRUARY 2, 1838. [NO. XXXIV OF VOL. XVIII.

Catawba Springs.

THE above celebrated **Watering place**, situated in Lincoln county, North Carolina, is now undergoing a thorough course of repairs, and will be opened early in the ensuing Spring for the reception of visiters, of which notice will be hereafter given.

JOS. W. HAMPTON, Proprietor.

Jan. 25, 1838.

☞ P. S. The Cheraw Gazette, Camden Courier, Columbia Telescope, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above, (exclusive of this Postscript,) three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

QUOTATIONS OF THE PRICE OF SPECIE.

The reader who is not conversant with the practical details of commerce will, no doubt, find in the weekly quotations of specie, as published by us, some things which need explanation, and for his benefit we offer the following remarks:

American Gold.—The eagle of the old coinage prior to the 31st of July, 1834, contained 247½ grains of pure gold. The eagle of the new coinage, since that date, contains only 232 grains of pure gold; so that the old eagle is worth 6½ per cent and a small fraction more than the new eagle, and this is the reason why American gold of the *old* coinage is quoted at about 5½ (the buying price) to 6½ (the selling price) higher. The exact proportion is not observed, because perhaps the old eagles are a little worn, and on that account are not worth as much as they were when first issued; and, besides, the brokers who purchase the old eagles in small amounts must have a profit for their outlay of capital.

Sovereigns and Guineas.—The sovereign, when coined, weighs 123 grains and 171–623 parts of a grain of British standard gold. The guinea of full weight weighs 129 grains and 39–89 parts of a grain of the same standard. The former is equivalent to 20 shillings, and the latter to 21 shillings sterling; and the guinea is, therefore, worth five per cent more than the sovereign. But the guinea being an older coin is more worn than the sovereign, and on that account is worth less in proportion.—The diminution in weight, however, is not so great as to reduce its value down so near to the value of the sovereign as the quotations generally indicate. This phenomenon is explained by the brokers in this way: that the *present* value of British gold coin is fixed altogether by the foreign demand for exportation, which affords a higher market price than the domestic demand for recoining. Guineas in large amounts are not to be had, and when offered for sale to the exporters, many of whom are emigrants returning to Europe, they command very little more than sovereigns. This is probably owing in part to the fact that the exporters are not conversant with the precise weight at which a guinea ceases to be a legal tender in England; but, we are inclined to think, from the enquiries we have made, that the principal cause is to be found in the circumstance that guineas in this country are not in sufficient abundance to attract the attention of those who would know best how to profit by their exportation.

Spanish Dollars command a higher price than Mexican dollars, although they are of precisely the same weight and standard, because they have a currency in all parts of the world, founded in a universal confidence in the good faith of the Spanish government, which has been of long standing, and in their general notoriety. The Spanish dollar with the head of Ferdinand upon it is familiar in Cuba and Spanish America to all the country people who bring produce to market, while the Mexican dollar is known more particularly to merchants and traders. It is also well known in China, where the people of the interior make a difference of ten or twelve per cent between them and the Mexican dollars.

Carolus Dollars.—These are the Spanish dollars coined prior to the year 1809, in the reigns of Charles III. and IV., whose heads, with their hair tied in a queue, are so well known in China that in certain provinces the people make a difference between them and the Mexican dollar of fifteen or sixteen per cent, although their weight and standard are the same. It is solely for the China trade that these dollars command a higher price than the Ferdinand dollars, but in truth, there are so few of them in circulation that they can hardly be said to constitute an article of commerce. In China, the Ferdinand dollars of an early emission, which have a head and queue like the Carolus dollars, are held in equal estimation, which show that the Chinese love the queue better than the standard.

Half Dollars.—These are from the American mint, and may be considered as our standard money, as white dollars have not been coined of late years.

The Five Franc piece is worth in American money 93 cents 2 mills, that is to say, the quantity of pure silver in a five franc piece is equivalent to the quantity of pure silver contained in 93 cents 2 mills of American silver coins.

Doubloons.—The doubloon of Spain, coined before the separation of Spanish America from the mother country, commands a higher price than the patriot doubloon coined since, although both are of the same weight and fineness, owing to the same cause as that above assigned for the superior market value of the Spanish dollar over the Mexican. It is every where better known, and besides this, the patriot doubloon as well as the patriot dollar, was prohibited for a time to circulate in Spain and her loyal colonies, which has left behind prejudices not yet worn off.—*Financial Register.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

The Natchez Free Trader contains some further particulars of the loss of the steamboat Black Hawk. The precise number of the passengers on board at the time of the explosion cannot be ascertained, as the clerk had not yet made out a list. There were, however, more than 100, of whom 40 or 50 were women and children. The surviving cabin passengers are Col. Luckett, Mrs. Luckett, Miss Caroline Luckett, Miss—Luckett, and 3 children, of Virginia; Miss Dexter, of Delaware; Maj. De Russey, U. S. A., W. C. Duffield, of Mississippi; E. Manning, of New Orleans; Mr. Sandford and Mr. Nichols, of Alexandria, La.; Mr. Hyde, of Vermont; Mr. Rankin, and two other gentlemen; but it is supposed that there were ten or twelve more, although Mr. Delisle, of Natchez, was the only cabin passenger known by name to be lost. Two servants, belonging to Mr. Duffield, were lost.

Deck passengers, 12 or 15 were missing; three died shortly after the explosion; 1 was drowned attempting to swim on shore; 12 were scaled severely, and 12 slightly. It is represented to have been the most complete wreck ever caused by a steamboat explosion; all the buckets blown overboard, and the pumps broken. The fire was extinguished three different times, while she floated 15 miles. Great praise is bestowed upon the female deck passengers, who labored with desperation in bailing the water out of the hold.

Picayune.

Perils of the Sea.—Mr. Greenleaf, editor of the Sailor's Magazine, has kept a register of marine disasters which have come to his knowledge within the past year, and the result is appalling. The whole number, counting only those which resulted in a total loss of the vessel, was no less than *four hundred and ninety*, viz:

Ships and barks	94
Brigs	135
Schooners	234
Sloops	12
Steamboats	15
Total,	490

Most of the vessels included in this melancholy list, were American. Forty-three of them were lost towards the close of 1839; but the intelligence of their fate was not received here until 1837.—Thirty-eight were lost in the month of January, fifty-four in February, twenty four in March, thirty in April, nineteen in May, fifteen in June, forty-two in July, fifty in August, thirty-two in September, forty-three in October, forty-three in November, and six in December. The precise time when the remaining vessels were lost could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

In the above named vessels, (says the Sailor's Magazine,) one thousand two hundred and ninety-five lives are reported as being lost. This probably is but a part of the whole, for in many instances the crew are spoken of as missing, and in other cases nothing is said, where, perhaps, there was a total loss. Surely what is done for sailors should be done quickly.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Sub-Treasury Bill.

January 16, 1838.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following Bill, which was read, and passed to a second reading, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday, the 30th instant:

A Bill to impose additional duties as depositories, upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of Public Money, and to regulate the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the Public Moneys of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof respectively, shall be places of deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom houses now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Receivers General of Public Moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed, at those places, respectively; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the Receivers General of Public Money, from time to time, appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults and safes, respectively; and of all the public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be erected, prepared and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, offices, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Receivers General of Public Money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points, respectively; and the said Receivers General from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults and safes, so to be erected, prepared and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "Receivers General of Public Money," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and the remaining one of which shall be located at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various branch Mints already erected and now erecting, all Collectors of the Customs, all Surveyors of the Customs acting also as collectors, all Receivers General of Public Moneys, all Receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as is hereafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper Department or officer of the Government to be transferred or paid out. and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other act of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department, made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the executive departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the Heads of those Departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositories hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the Receivers General of Public Money hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall, respectively, give bonds to the United States in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible, after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositories hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms, to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and, from time to time, to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount, and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility, which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depository; or out of any other duty or responsibility, arising under this or any other law of Congress.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys, within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Receivers General of public money in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept, by the said respective depositories, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to direct such payments, by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, at least as often as once in each month, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as he, in his discretion, may think proper.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depository hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philapelphia; to the branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the Receivers General of public money by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any one depository constituted by this act, to any other depository constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public monies, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require.—And for the purpose of payments on the public account it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to draw upon any of the said depositories, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or to both.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the moneys in the hands, care and custody of any of the depositories constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be, at all times, subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the Treasury of the United States; and each depository shall make returns to the Treasury Department of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That, whenever public monies shall accumulate in the hands of any depository constituted by this act, other than the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the branch Mint at New Orleans, and the Receivers General of public money, to an amount beyond that secured by the bond of the officer, or which the Secretary of the Treasury shall, for any cause, consider unsafe, and it shall not be desirable to transfer the monies so accumulated to any other depository, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary to direct the said monies, or any portion thereof, to be specially deposited in such bank of the State or Territory, wherein the depository who is to make the deposite is located, as he, the said Secretary, shall select and name: Provided, The bank so selected, will agree to receive and keep the moneys deposited with it, upon the terms and conditions in the next section of this act prescribed.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the special deposites of the public moneys authorised by the last preceding section of this act to be made in banks, shall be made upon the following terms and conditions, and upon no other, namely:

First. All such deposites shall be strictly special deposites; and the banks holding them shall be prohibited, in the most effectual manner, from making any use of the moneys deposited, by way of loans, discounts, or in any other manner, or for any other purpose whatsoever; and to secure the fulfilment of this condition, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to furnish the banks selected as deposite banks, with safes for the keeping of the public moneys exclusively, and under the joint control of the bank and some designated officer of the Government, or to adopt such other guards as he shall prefer.

Second. Nothing but gold or silver, or such notes, bills, or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed by law to be received in payment of the public dues, shall be offered for deposite, or received by the banks as a deposite, under the provisions of this act.

Third. All deposites shall be passed, upon the books of the bank, to the credit of the depository making the same; but no moneys deposited in pursuance of this act shall be withdrawn without the express order of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment; and no drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, or orders or warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, for ordinary transfer or disbursement, shall be made upon any bank selected as a deposite bank under this act.

Fourth. A commission, such as shall be agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and the bank, not in any case to exceed per centum upon the moneys deposited with it, shall be allowed and paid by the United States, in full satisfaction of all claims on the part of the bank for trouble and risk growing out of the receipt, safe-keeping and re-payment of the special deposites herein authorized to be made, all accounts for commissions to be audited and paid at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That in case no bank within the State or Territory wherein the depository, directed to make deposites, is located, will consent to receive the moneys of the Government upon special deposite, according to the foregoing conditions and regulations, then it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to select some bank in an adjoining State or Territory, such as may be most convenient for the officer to make deposites and the public service; and in case no convenient bank of either character can be found willing to receive such deposites upon the terms proposed, the Secretary may transfer the same to the Treasury of the United States, to the Mint, or Branch Mints, or to the offices of either of the Receivers General of Public Money, as shall be most convenient to the depository from whom the money is to be transferred, or to the wants of the public service in reference to disbursements.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment; which said examinations, in all cases where the sum on hand usually exceeds three-fourths of the amount of the officer's bond, shall not be made less frequently than once in each year, and as much more frequently, in those and all other cases, as the Secretary, in his discretion, shall direct. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each Naval Officer and Surveyor, as a check upon the Receiver General of Public Moneys, or Collector of the Customs, of their respective districts; of each Register of a Land Office, as a check upon the Receiver of his Land Office; and of the Director and Superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint when separate offices, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively, of the said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the Receivers General of Public Money, Collectors, Receivers of Land Offices, Treasurers and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for the clerks, fire-proofs chest, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorised by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation ane otherwise, are to be strictly followed be all the said officers.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business, and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositories of the public moneys, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositories established by this act.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That all Marshalls, District Attorneys, and others, having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the Receivers General of Public Money, or to such other depository constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the United states, to receive such payments and give receipts or certificates of deposite therefore.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a high misdemeanor, and any officer or person convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That, in order to avoid inconvenient or injurious accumulations of gold and silver in the hands of the depositories of the Government, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the amount of money in the Treasury of the United States, and standing to the credit of the Treasurer, in the hands of the several depositories, shall exceed in amount $4,000,000, to invest the surplus of such moneys in securities bearing an interest, and issued upon the faith and credit of the United States, or of some one of the States of the Union; in all cases of such investments, selecting such stocks, or securities as are transferrable by delivery or assignment, and from the rate of interest payable, the time or times they may have to run, and the prices they may bear in the market, shall seem to him best to answer the purposes for which the investments are directed, and at no time paying more than the current value in the market for any such stocks or securities. And whenever the amount of moneys in the Treasury, and standing to the credit of the Treasurer, shall be so much less than the said sum of $4,000,000, as to indicate to the Secretary that the moneys invested, or any portion thereof, will be required for purposes of public disbursement, then it shall be his duty to sell such portions of the stocks and securities purchased as may be necessary to keep the balance of money in the Treasury equal to its wants: Provided, That in all investments to be made in obedience to the provisions of this section, the said Secretary shall confine his purchases of stocks and securities, issued upon the faith and credit of any State to such as have been actually issued by the State, and shall not be at liberty to subscribe for, or otherwise purchase, those proposed to be issued and not in actual existence, as stocks and securities in the market.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first, third, fifth, and sixth sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the Receivers General of Public Money at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, can be construct-

ed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract with such banks, incorporations, or individuals, as may be willing to contract for such use of their vaults and safes as may be required for the safe-keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, the resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as it authorises the receipt in payment of the duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of specie paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-sixth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States: and from and after the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, one other sixth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money shall be so collected; and from and after the thirty-first of December, which will be in the year one-thousand eight hundred and forty, one other sixth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one other sixth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one other sixth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the remaining sixth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be also collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only, or in such notes, bills or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed to be received by law in payment of the public dues.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, every officer or other agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post-Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only, or in such notes, bills, or paper, issued under the authority of the United States, as may be directed to be received by law; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate, the provisions of this and the last preceding section of this act, shall be dismissed from the service, and shall forfeit all compensation then due to him.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories from the seat of government, within which all drafts upon them respectively shall be presented for payment; and in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the Receivers General of public money, directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively, the following salaries per annum, to be paid quarter yearly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the Receiver General of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of —— dollars per annum; the Receiver General of public money at Boston shall be paid a salary of —— dollars per annum; the Receiver General of public money at Charleston shall be paid a salary of —— dollars per annum; and the Receiver General of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of —— dollars per annum; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, the Treasurer of the United States be and is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States, which receipts so given shall be current at the several land offices of the United States, as cash, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment of the public lands.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the Receivers General of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, S. Carolina, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of —— dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED NEATLY AT THIS OFFICE.

CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.

Thursday, January 18, 1838.

IN SENATE.

The bill to amend the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, was read the third time and passed.

The vote of yesterday making the Sub-Treasury bill the special order for Tuesday next was reconsidered, and the subject deferred until Tuesday week.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The different Committees reported various bills. Mr. Thomas, from the Judiciary, reported the Senate bill to abolish public executions in capital cases. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Adams on the 18th ult., relating to the Mexican pamphlet. The Mississippi election case was then taken up but no decision come to.

Friday, January 19, 1838.

IN SENATE.

Petitions and memorials were presented; and the bill for the relief of the executrix of the late Richard W. Meade was passed.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several Senate bills were taken up, read twice, and referred. Executive communications were received. Mr. Fillmore asked leave to introduce a resolution calling upon the President of the United States for information in relation to the destruction of the Caroline. Objection was made, and Mr. Fillmore moved to suspend the rules, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the tenth and twelfth clauses of the Tariff act of 1832, which was postponed to this day two weeks.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Mississippi election case.

Saturday, January, 20 1838.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports from the Standing Committees were called for, and submitted. The House then took up the consideration of the Mississippi election case.

Monday, January 22.

IN SENATE.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Hon. John Black of Mississippi resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States. Several anti-slavery petitions were presented;—one signed by 4,757 women of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lumpkin said, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a communication from the War Department has been made, and has been lying on your table for a week or more past, furnishing copies of the correspondence held with that Department in connection with the subject of the execution of the Cherokee treaty of 1835.

The question being taken on printing 500 extra copies of the communication from the War Department, it was agreed to.

Mr. Lumpkin then offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Whereas, A memorial, accompanied by various other documents, of a delegation of a the Cherokee nation of Indians, remonstrating against the validity of the Cherokee treaty of 1835, has been printed by order of the House of Representatives; and whereas said memorial and documents not only call in question the validity of said treaty, but greatly derogate from the character, and impugn the motives, of those individuals of the Cherokee nation who negotiated and signed said treaty on the part of the nation:

And whereas, Elias Boudinot, late editor of the Cherokee Phenix, and one of the principal agents of the Cherokee nation, who negotiated and signed said treaty, has written a reply to the various allegations set forth in the memorial referred to: therefore be it

Resolved, That fifteen hundred copies of the reply of Mr. Boudinot referred to be published for the use of the Senate.

The bill to provide for the security of passengers conveyed in vessels propelled in whole, or in part, by steam, was taken up; and after being debated at some length, and various amendments and modifications, adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Everett moved that the House take up the memorial of a Delegation of the Cherokee nation, remonstrating against the treaty of New Echota, of December 1835, presented by him on Monday last, and lying over.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost.—*Yeas* 93, *Nays* 94.

The subject was ordered to lie over; the special order coming up. The Mississippi election case was then taken up and the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

Tuesday, January 23.

IN SENATE.

The Steamboat bill was discussed at length, and having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to revoke the charters of such banks of the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, was taken taken up and postponed untill Thursday next, as the special order of the day.

The bill to grant pre emption rights to settlers on the public lands was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and on motion of Mr. Walker was postponed to, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreleng, on leave, reported a bill making a partial appropriation of one million of dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1838; which having been read, Mr. Cambreleng sent to the Clerk's table, to be read a letter from the Secretary of War, and another from the Acting Quarter Master General, setting forth the absolute necessity of an immediate appropriation.

The bill having been committed, Mr. Cambreleng moved a suspension of the rules to submit a motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on that, and the bill for the protection of the Northern frontier, which was agreed to.

A long and angry debate ensued, in which Messrs. Wise, Downing, Everett and Haines took part principally.

Mr. Wise moved to amend by striking out "one million" and inserting "five hundred thousand dollars;" when, without taking the question, on motion, the Committee rose and reported.

Wednesday, January 24.

IN SENATE.

The Vice President presented a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Georgetown, remonstrating against the passage of any law interferring with the circulation of the notes of the Georgetown corporation; also against the interference with Slavery in the District.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to increase the Army was taken up, amended, and reported to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The consideration of the "bill making a partial appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1838," was continued.

The question pending was on Mr. Wise's motion to reduce the appropriation to 500,000 dollars, which was rejected. The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

Canada Frontier.—The Committee then took up and considered the "bill making an appropriation [of $625,500] for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States," and then rose, and reported the two foregoing bills to the House.

Mr. Rencher called for the yeas and nays on ordering the Indian appropriation bill to be engrossed; which were ordered, and were—Yeas 164, Nays 2, and the bill was then read the third time and passed.

The "bill making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States" was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and having been engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

PROFITS OF BANKING.

The report recently made to the Legislature by the President of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, states that the profits of that institution in 1837 were $13 13 per cent. on its whole capital stock. This is pretty well for a year of general diminution or suspension of mercantile business, and of universal and still continued stoppage of bank payments. The respective profits of the mother bank of the several branches were as follows:

"Profits at Richmond,	$25 26	per cent.
Norfolk,	6 43	"
Petersburg,	13 61	"
Fredericksbur,	10 25	"
Lynchburg,	8 28	"
Winchester,	6 81	"
Danville,	19 49	"
Aggregate profits,	13 13."	

The report attributes this high rate of profits to "causes not likely to occur again, viz: from bank stock sold, and from the use of very large sums held on deposite from the State of Virginia, and the Government of the United States now repaid."—As this was not one of the "pet banks," and the Bank of Virginia was, it may be inferred that the profits of the latter must have been much higher. Such high profits, as the report intimates, may not continue; but if they do not, with this and all other banks, it will be because the country is no longer disposed (as during the former suspension) to submit patiently to a continuance of the system of non-specie-paying banking. As a general rule, when banks refuse to pay specie, and still retain much of their former credit, those are precisely the circumstances which serve most to increase their dividends; and the amount of profits of the stockholders well may be, and generally is, in the inverse ratio to the benefit the banks are rendering to the public interests. The enormous profits of the banks, owing to their refusal and long continued inability to redeem the notes during and after the last war, and the enormous losses suffered by the community during the same time, furnish ample illustrations of this rule.

CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.

The Patriot (a Massachusetts Journal) sums up the state of the banks there, by the following comparison of their specie means with their paper in circulation:

Counties.	*Amount of specie.*	*Amount of paper.*
Suffolk	has 1 dollar in specie to	4 in paper.
Middlesex	" 1 " "	11 "
Worcester	" 1 " "	18 "
Franklin	" 1 " "	17 "
Hampshire	" 1 " "	41 "
Hampden	" 1 " "	19 "
Berkshire	" 1 " "	25 "
Norfolk	" 1 " "	19 "
Bristol	" 1 " "	19 "
Plymouth	" 1 " "	16 "
Barnstable	" 1 " "	16 "
Nantucket	" 1 " "	11 "

"In the above table we have thrown fractions aside or given them in favor of the banks. Now in what condition are our banks to meet the exigencies of a resumption? We throw out no doubts as to their solvency in an *ultimate* adjustment; we will concede this. But are they in a condition to stand the *shock* of a resumption? It will be seen by the use of a few figures, that on the happening of this event, viewing the State in the aggregate, the presentation of $14 on every $100 of their circulation, would take every dollar of specie from their vaults! But throw the county of Suffolk out of the reckoning, and half this sum would drain their strong boxes! The county of Suffolk, or rather we may say the city of Boston, is in good condition, and seems to have acted as though at some future day their banks would be called on to redeem their notes. Can as much be said for the rest of the counties?"

She who scorns every body, will court the man who scorns her.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

CITY OF HOUSTON, (Texas,) Jan. 5, 1838.

To Charles Fisher, Esq., N. C.:

MY VERY DEAR SIR: You have probably heard that Mexico had again invaded Texas. We received the same intelligence, and in such a way, and apparently so confirmed, that for a short time it was generally credited here. All the excitement and activity produced by this news, subsided immediately on our receiving *certain* advices from the western frontier; and we now are in our usual manner pursuing, as briskly as ever, our regular business. And let me here mention in evidence of the rare sagacity which Gen. Houston possesses, that he never fully believed we were invaded by the Mexicans, in any considerable force; although the intelligence brought by the express Rodriguez from San Antonio, was apparently much confirmed by that from Matamoras *via* New Orleans. And he assured me while taking every step which the circumstances justified and demanded, that he could not credit the news; that it might possibly be true; but if so, he was greatly deceived in his calculation. But to return.

Information reached this city several days since, that a body of Mexicans had encamped in San Patricio. Almost immediately on the heels of this intelligence, an express arrived from San Antonio, stating that he left Karnes and his men fighting hand to hand with the Mexicans in the streets of San Antonio; that he himself attempted to re-enter the city where his wife and children were, but was repulsed, pursued and shot at by some Mexicans. Almost at the same time, news came from New Orleans, purporting to be intelligence from Matamoras, of some hundred Mexicans having crossed the Rio Grande for the purpose of commencing the invasion of Texas. Matters of course wore a very serious aspect; but so far from there being any alarm on this occasion, almost every man's heart bounded at the prospect of a renewal of hostilities, which should terminate *finally* the war with Mexico. A determined and active spirit—an almost exulting spirit—animated the entire population. The militia and volunteer corps were speedily organized and in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The city of Houston furnished on this occasion a militia muster-roll of more than 800 effective fighting men:—a force of itself sufficient to sweep with the besom of destruction the valley of the Rio Grande, from the sources to the mouth of that river, and to plant in permanent security the star of Texas in the *plazuella* of Matamoras. When to this are added the forces which can be brought into the field from the other towns of the Republic and from the country, Mexico should heed well the voice which warns her to counsel for her own safety. But our policy is peace, that we may cultivate our lands in security and quiet; and our Chief Magistrate pursues with great care a course calculated to prevent a renewal of hostilities—to avoid all causes of aggression on either side—to husband and augment our resources, and to put our finances on a solid basis, that we may possess within ourselves, in the amplest degree, the means of self-defence, and the benefits of a well organized civil government.—Were the citizens of Texas disposed to establish a military, or rather predatory, republic, they could soon organize a force that should push its victorious arms to the walls of Mexico, and plunder that ancient city. But, as I before observed, peace is our policy, and peace, with well regulated and solidly based civil institutions, is the desire of a large portion of our citizens; and nothing but aggression from Mexico will drive them from the steady pursuit of this purpose.

During the excitement recently produced by the news of a Mexican invasion, two most important facts were developed. One is, that all our acts and all our counsels demonstrated that every Texian feels he has now a government to rally under—one under which to be organized, and for which he was as ready to peril battle as for his broad leagues. We all felt that we possessed established institutions to fight for; that a second Mexican invasion will not find society in its elements, and requiring the peculiar organization of revolutionary movements; but a government compact and strong for the purposes of war, and resting on the solid basis of a nation's choice.

The other important fact developed on this occasion, to which I alluded, is this:—We felt that we not only have institutions and a country worth fighting for, but that we possess within our own borders sufficient men and ample means to contend successfully against any force that Mexico, under any circumstances, could send against us. At the time it was supposed the Mexicans were pouring in upon our western frontier, I did not hear the idea of calling in volunteers from the United States (as was formerly done) even alluded to, except on a single occasion, and then for the purpose of being distinctly repudiated. The voice of the citizens was unanimous in the opinion that the Mexicans were to be met west of the Colorado, and not one of their horde ever permitted to cross that river. No one thought of flight: and you may be sure that in the event of another invasion, there will be no second runaway, as in former times, when the fewness of our numbers rendered it hazardous to make stand against the army of Santa Anna.

It is my opinion that the war is not yet at an end with Mexico, but future battles will be fought with Texian swords and Texian ranks on our western frontiers; and if our victorious arms be not carried far into Mexico, perchance to the walls of the capital, the enemy will owe it to our forbearance, not to our inability.

You may think I speak sanguinely on these subjects, but you are aware that my situation enables me to know the opinions of those who direct, and those who act; of the officers, civil and military; and of the citizens generally.

You wish to know something of our finances. The bonds of Texas are of two sorts: the certificates of stock in the Funded Debt; and the Treasury drafts, usually called promissory notes. The funded debt draws an interest of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually after the present year, and redeemable in 1842, or so soon thereafter as may suit the convenience of the Government. The debt already funded, and Government liabilities in the form of military scrip, issued and subject to be funded, amount to between a million and a half and two millions of dollars, in the aggregate.

By the act of the 9th June, '37, the emission of $500,000 was authorized for the payment of the Civil List (so called) and contingencies. It is issued in the form of promissory notes of different denominations of from $5 to $500 value. The late act paying actual services in the field in promissory notes authorized the emission of an additional $150,000 if needed for this purpose; amounting in all to $650,000. About $475,000 of promissory notes have been paid out. Of this sum, however, a considerable portion has found its way back into the Treasury. For the redemption of these promissory notes, which I had forgotten to mention, bear an interest of 10 per cent. per annum, are pledged the receipt of customs of the Land Office, the sales of Galveston Island lands, and the lands formerly belonging to Mexicans, and confiscated for their having quit the country and joined the enemy. By law, nothing but gold, silver, and the promissory notes, are receivable for public dues. At Galveston, during the quarter just ended, about $30,000, I understand, have been received in the custom house, and about $25,000 during the same time at Velasco—or at the rate of $200,000 per annum and upwards, at these two custom houses alone—and the receipts are increasing. I am, too, of the opinion that the Land Office will in a twelvemonth absorb, or nearly so, the entire emission. I leave out of view the sales of Galveston Island lands, which, at the rates of those already sold, will amount to between $100,000 and $300,000;—and the confiscated lands, which are among the best in Texas, and of immense value. From inquiry and estimates made with gentlemen intimately conversant with this subject, I am clearly of the opinion that the means hypothecated for the redemption of the $650,000 would fully authorize a government longer established to make an issue of $3,000,000 *pro tanto*, or redeemable dollar for dollar; which is half a million of dollars more than the aggregate of the funded debt and promissory notes—or, the entire debt of Texas. But from conversations with members of Congress and gentlemen of the Cabinet, I feel pretty sure that no additional emission will be authorized for some time to come: for we are determined to place the credit of our notes on an elevated and permanent basis, by keeping our issues greatly within our means of redemption; and I do not anticipate any important legislation, if any at all, by our next Congress on our finances.

Our currency has been regularly acquiring the confidence of our fellow-citizens, and it is now preferred to any paper, except of the United States Bank, or of some of the New Orleans Banks. It is, however, I understand, at a considerable discount in New Orleans.

One of the best evidences of the increasing prosperity of any country, is an advance in the price of land. This has been so noticeably the case in Texas, that the President, by proclamation, has advanced the minimum price of our public lands from 50 cents to $1 50 per acre, to make it correspond with the augmented value of private lands.

Of the climate and soil of Texas, I have written you so fully in former ~~letters, I need~~ now say nothing. The bottoms of the Brassos, La Baca, San Bernard, &c., must, from their tropical sun and the amazing fertility of the soil, be unhealthy for whites. The balance of the country, not bottom land, is, I believe, as healthy as our own old Rowan.

My letter has already extended to an unwarrantable length, but I will make a remark or two on one subject before closing: I allude to the calumnies so lavishly bestowed on our Executive Chief, Gen. Houston. These have been believed, because not deemed worthy of special contradiction; for his friends here, knowing his strength and popularity too, among the citizens of Texas, give themselves but little trouble about the opinion of the United States respecting him. He has been represented as imbecile in body and intellect;—a moral and physical wreck. Never was calumny more false. His health has certainly been impaired by privations and exposures; but he possesses, at this moment, more physical force—despite his severe attack of congestive fever last summer,—than ninety-nine able-bodied men out of one hundred; and he is still capable of enduring fatigue, privation and watching in a most extraordinary degree. As regards his mind, he is still in the pride of his intellect. I speak from history and my own observation, when I say he is a warrior of renowned valor and chivalry; he possesses a most rare sagacity and practical sense;—is animated, so far as acts discover motives by an intention single to his country's welfare. His bearing is that of the most lofty and princely courtesy; and he is singularly endeared to his personal friends: and despite all that has been said to the contrary, I believe him the most popular man in Texas. The statements of his being a madman and cutting tall antics before high Heaven and men, are utterly and gratuitously false.

My wnamest salutations to Mrs. F. and family, and believe me as ever,

Your old friend,

ASHBEL SMITH.

Cherokee Country.—We have been much gratified by the inspection of a map of the country lately acquired by North Carolina from the Cherokee Indians. It was executed by Col. R. Deaver, of Buncombe, who was appointed by Gov. Dudley, under the authority of the last Legislature, to survey these lands, with a view to their being brought into market. The Map is most beautifully delineated, and has given us an idea of the value of these lands not before entertained. The number of Tracts surveyed is 1,393—containing each from 50 to 400 Acres—and making, in the whole, 210,592 Acres. The land is divided, as to quality, into five classes, and the Act of Assembly prescribes the *minimum* price at which each quality shall be sold. Supposing that it should only sell at the prescribed rate, it will produce to the State $91,791; but some of the land equals in fertility any on the Coanoke, and is exceedingly rich in mineral productions and will, no doubt, command a price three or four times as great as that fixed upon it by the State.

This section of country will, in a very short time probably, be erected into a new County, and will almost rival old Buncombe in extent of territory, which last, it is now generally known, covers a greater area than either Delaware or Rhode Island.

——— *Ral. Reg.*

A great yield of corn.—It seems to be a difficult matter to convince our Farmers that, with proper cultivation, one acre of ground is capable of being made to yield as much as eight or ten Acres, tended in the common way. We see it stated that Chief-Justice Buchanan, of Maryland, raised the past season 700 bbls. of Corn on 50 acres of land being 14 bbls to the acre. In this section of country, such a product will hardly be credited; yet if our Farmers would make an experiment with a single acre, ploughing and manuring as it ought to be done, they will find that equal crops will attend their exertions.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Friday Evening, February 2, 1838.

☞ We will attend the ensuing county court of Davidson, which commences on the 12th instant, and request *all persons* indebted to us in that county to embrace the opportunity thus offered to settle.

Also; the week following being Rowan county court, we most earnestly request our numerous friends in this county to call and settle their accounts. We are sure that if our friends were aware that we need our dues half as much as we really do, they would save us the pain of such notices as this.

Our old friend and fellow-citizen, Dr. ASHBEL SMITH, Surgeon General of the Texian Army, arrived here yesterday evening on his way to Washington City, under orders from the Texian Government. He furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the country is very quiet and in the highest state of prosperity. He contradicts the rumor that General Houston's popularity is on the decline.

We are also informed by Dr. S., that Gen. Lamar, (formerly a distinguished member of the State Rights Party in this country,) was the only candidate for the Presidency at the time he left—and that he did not anticipate any opposition to him. Generals Rusk, Felix Huston, and Johnson, will not be candidates.

General Johnson, the Commander of the Army, Col. Hockley, &c., left the seat of Government for the head quarters at Mercer's Ferry, on the Colorado, a few days before Dr. Smith.

☞ It is unnecessary for us to invite the attention of our readers to the highly interesting letter which will be found in our paper to-day, from Dr ASHBEL SMITH, our late fellow-citizen. The friends of Texas will find this letter highly interesting and edifying.

The numerous and ardent friends of Dr. Smith view with pride the distinguished position he occupies in the flourishing new republic—a position ornamented in a no less degree than it is merited by his distinguished attainments and rare powers of intellect.

☞ *The Presidency.*—The following Communication is from a gentleman of as high standing as any in western North Carolina, one who has borne a prominent part in the Presidential contests for the past 12 years, and withal a good old Republican of the Jeffersonian School.

We most fully agree with our correspondent, that the friends of correct principles, and those who are opposed to the corruptions practised by the party in power for the past nine years, ought not to suffer slight differences of opinion to divide them, by which their enemies will not fail to profit. Our differences with our neighbor have been of no trifling nature—he has taken occasion to assail, repeatedly, the principles and men of a small party to which we are proud to belong, without the magnanimity to do us even common justice—it was for such a course that we have been forced into a controversy with the Watchman. But where we can meet on a common ground, as we think we can on that suggested by our esteemed correspondent, we offer our neighbor our hand—we go for UNION in resisting the encroachments of the Federal Government on the rights of the States, whether originating with the Executive or with Congress;—for organizing our strength in the coming Presidential contest to effect a Reform of the extravagances of the past eight years, and to fortify the South against the inroads of abolition fanaticism. We go too, as our correspondent says, for placing our good old unassuming State on high ground, where her course and principles may be known, and will be respected. For these ends we go, if we go with only "Solitary and Alone."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CAROLINIAN:

SIR: I am a subscriber to your paper, and also to the Watchman—and in common with you both, opposed to the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States. I believe he went into the Executive Chair through a rent in the Constitution, and at the same time treading under foot, the purity of the elective franchise. If experience is of any value, the opposition should have learned to cherish union—and to avoid division. Permit me, respectfully, to say to you and the Watchman, that in my humble opinion, your warfare is ill-timed and unprofitable. You should husband your strength and resources for the common enemy, against the day of trial. I wish to make a few remarks with regard to the course of the Watchman, on the subject of the next Presidency—I know he will receive them in the same spirit in which they are made. They are not intended to provoke discussion, but solely with a view to aid a common cause. The Watchman has the Clay flag half unfurled—In his paper of 13th instant, he remarks—"we have watched with eager anxiety the demonstrations of the two parties in the various quarters of the nation, and we are perfectly satisfied that the next contest for this high office (the Presidency) will be between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay." In the same article is contained the following expression of the Watchman's opinion—"We believe so far as the western part of North Carolina is concerned, he will receive the support of the Whig party."—The signs of the times have been noticed by the writer; It is true, he may not be as well qualified as the Watchman to read them, and then to declare coming events. I differ from our neighbor—First, it appears to me not quite certain, that Mr. Van Buren will be a candidate, but on the contrary most probable he will not. Where is Mr. Van Buren's strength? He never had a hold on the affections of the people.—Is his strength in the New England States? Is it in the Middle States? Is it in the North-West? Is it in New York?—Where is his Loyal House of Commons?—He has had his extra Session; thus far he has had the regular Session of the 25th Congress—What great measure has he carried?

In the second place, I am of the opinion the Watchman has made a wrong estimate of the *present* strength of Mr. Clay in the West of our State—The Watchman will admit, that from the time Gen'l. Jackson became a candidate up to this moment, he has had great strength in the Western part of North Carolina. The original Jackson men of 1824, gave to the old Hero a warm, most hearty, and disinterested support—The term disinterested is used, for it should be remembered to the honor and credit of the Jackson men of that day, in our State, that they did not hunger after the "loaves and fishes."—The principle that the "spoils belong to the victors," had not taken root. The people of North Carolina preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams—many believed that Mr. Clay was mainly instrumental in defeating the voice of the people—many of our citizens know that Mr. Clay is styled the father of the American Syetem—that he is in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government—that he is in favor of a National Bank—that he approved of the principles of the proclamation—and voted for the force bill. In the Western part of North Carolina, there is a strong feeling against all these measures: The people of North Carolina, have noticed the toasts at the North—"Henry Clay and Daniel Webster—Daniel Webster and Henry Clay." Is there an identity of principle between these Statesmen? yet, notwithstanding all this, North Carolina might sustain Mr. Clay, in the same way that Mr. Ritchie sustained Gen'l. Jackson, as a choice between two evils—most assuredly, it will require time and labor to prepare the minds of our citizens to rally with spirit around the Clay flag. I wish to make one suggestion to you and the Watchman, and let it pass for what it may be worth. I am free to declare, that in making the suggestion, the character of our State more interests me than who shall be the next President. My suggestion is this: that each county in the State shall elect two delegates opposed to the administration to meet in Convention on the 19th day of June ensuing, in the City of Raleigh to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. North Carolina is certainly old enough to set up for herself in a political way. I am one of those who believe, that from the character of our State, and her position, if she was to make a move, it would have its weight and influence. The delegates should be selected by the people in the same manner as they brought out their delegates to amend the Constitution. In such a body we would have no trading, trafficking politicians—no Rucker concern—and if Mr. Clay is to be our candidate, let us onward, and every whig to the rescue. I pray you, gentlemen, save us from division in our ranks! Save the good old State from the humiliation of a Dinner or Supper nominee.

"SOLITARY AND ALONE."

January 30, 1838.

☞ *Abolition—the Union.*—The Hon. R. B. Rhett, of S. Carolina, has come out in a Card in the Washington papers, addressed to his constituents, explaining and defending certain language used by him in a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, written soon after the meeting of the Southern members of Congress at the Capitol in Washington on the abolition question. In our next, we will publish this Card, and therefore, will now only glance at its purport.

Mr. Rhett, it seems, had prepared Resolutions to introduce as a substitute for the Resolutions of the fanatic *Slade*, for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia: these Resolutions were not offered by Mr. Rhett, but their substance stated to the Editor of the Mercury, and thus having drawn forth various comments from northern papers, Mr. R has seen fit to come out in their defence. The Resolutions are as follows:

——"and the Constitution of the United States having proved inadequate to protect the southern States in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights and property, it is expedient that the said Constitution should be amended, or the Union of the States dissolved.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of two members from each State in the Union, be appointed to report upon the expediency or practicability of amending the Constitution, or the best means of peaceably dissolving the Union."

These are very *strong* Resolutions indeed, and it is probably well they were not offered at the time they were prepared, as the state of excitement among the members was such, that much mischief might have been done thereby. But they embrace the TRUE GROUND for the South—the ground which she will be ultimately COMPELLED TO TAKE, or give up her vital spark, and we do not see why the position might not as well be taken one time as another. We have so often expressed our convictions of the duty of southern men on this question, that it is needless almost to repeat them. We have ever believed that any petition or memorial praying the abolition of slavery *in any section* of this Union ought in no case to be *received* by Congress: it is a question over which Congress has NO CONTROL, and one which it ought not to touch, and as soon as a majority of that body decided to receive petitions praying for a violation of the terms of the Union, of the Constitution, and the personal rights of the citizen, then the *southern members* at least, should have adopted the Resolutions of Mr. Rhett. If we enjoy our slave property AT ALL, we must do it *peaceably*, without interference from any quarter—but we *must* enjoy it, and we *will*—the terms are laid down in the Constitution;—if we cannot hold our northern brethern to observe these terms, the quicker a dissolution is had, the better for us. These are our views, and we believe they correspond with the views of a majority of the thinking men of the South.

☞ *Sub-Treasury Bill.*—On our first page will be found the Bill reported by the Finance Committee to the Senate of Congress, for reorganizing the Treasury Department to perform the duties of a fiscal agent to the Government, called the Sub-Treasury Bill. There has as yet, we believe, been no discussion on this Bill; it is given just as reported from the Committee. Should it pass it will of course undergo modification.

We have had time to examine the Bill only partially; but a hasty perusal has discovered to our mind serious objections to this Bill not to be found even in that reported to the extra session. The two propositions are widely different in their features, and until we see the present in the shape in which its friends expect it to pass Congress, we will pass it over in silence. Certain it is, the Bill in its present shape will never be a law.

Congress.—Although we devote much of our space weekly to reports of the proceedings of Congress, yet we are able to give but a skeleton of the exciting and animated, and even angry debates which have occurred in that body. The debates on Mr. Calhoun's Resolutions were of marked ability and great interest; some of the speeches we intend publishing hereafter. The debate on the Mississippi Contested Election thus far has been characterised with much ability, and a good deal of warmth. The speech of Mr. Prentiss defending the claim of himself and Mr. Word to the seats occupied by Claiborne and Gholson, has been spoken of in very high terms. Mr. Word declined speaking. Wise and Gholson had quite a personal and undignified altercation while discussing this question on the 16th ult., which it was at first thought must result in a duel; but we since learn that they will not fight. Much diversity of opinion prevails as to the final result of this contested election. Our individual opinion is,—and it has been framed upon the debates in Congress—that Claiborne and Gholson will hold their seats, in defiance of law and the expressed will of the people of Mississippi. But if so, it will be a finishing stroke to the party in Mississippi.

As will be seen on reference to our report, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a Bill making a special appropriation of $1,000,000 for carrying on the Florida war. The bill was passed almost unanimously, without any other opposition than that of Mr. Wise, who seems to take a pride in opposing all appropriations, whether necessary or no for the public safety. We admire the independence and bold daring of Mr. Wise, and we appreciate his patriotism—but the figure Mr. Wise cuts in attempting to ape John Randolph, (to whom he has been *sillily* likened), by opposing *all* appropriations, is most disgusting.

Mr. Benton's bill for increasing the standing army has passed the Senate almost unanimously. It will probably also pass the House Mr. Grundy's bill for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats, has also passed the Senate and will doubtless pass the House.

The Resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States have not been acted on.

It is really no wonder that our neighbor over the way is a latitudinarian in his construction of the Constitution, for he seems to have learned the trade of construing and torturing language and sentences to suit his purpose to a *nicety*. He says in his last, that we attempted to justify a change of opinion in Mr. Calhoun by charging a similar change upon Mr. Clay. We did not wish to be understood so. We merely asked our neighbor the question we did, as we had no desire to give him an explanation of the reasons for the change of opinion, if it may be called such, in Mr. Calhoun, on the Bank question, when we knew that the reasons and arguments of Mr. C. were fully in the possession of the Editor of the Watchman, and he had not the candor and magnanimity to admit them into his columns, that he might the better be enabled to vent his mortified spleen at the man.

Henry Humphreys, of Greensborough.—It will be recollected that this enterprising and public spirited gentleman, who is an honor to our State, was indicted at the last term of Guilford Superior Court, for issuing his own *due bills*, as change, for convenience, all of which he redeemed when presented. He was, however, convicted by the Superior Court, and appealed to the Supreme Court, where the judgment below has been reversed, and a new trial ordered.

"*Fletcherized.*"—This is a new epithet in the vocabulary, and is getting into pretty extensive use lately. *Fletcherized* is used to designate a man who has morally and politically *used himself up*—hed himself to death—and may also be applied to a party. The term notes its origin from the Hon. Richard Fletcher of Massachusetts.

The Hon. John Black, one of the Mississippi Senators in Congress, has resigned his seat. Mr. Black is a true southern whig; but will be succeeded by a friend of the administration, as that party constitute a majority of the present Legislature of Mississippi.

A Bill has passed the Legislature of Kentucky for the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, with the express view, if the call for a Convention be sustained, of abolishing the institution of domestic slavery in that State. We hope it will not succeed, though 'tis said Mr. Clay is in favor of the measure.

Texas Land.—By a Proclamation of President Houston, issued on the 25th of December last, the powers of all agents of the Texian Government in this country for the sale of Land Script are revoked, and the agents recalled, and all Land Script *heretofore* sold on a credit, the sale is declared to be null and void. No land Script will hereafter be sold at less than $1 50 per acre, the money to be paid in gold or silver, or the notes of the Texian Government.

American Rail-Road Journal.—This valuable publication, in consequence of the calamitous fire in New York two years since, by which the office and its contents were *all* consumed, was suspended for a short time. But by the following notice, and a copy of the publication, received by the last mail, we are glad to see its publication again commenced, under the most favorable circumstances. Its worthy Editors have our sincerest wishes for their most sanguine success, and it will give us pleasure to send on the names of any of our friends as subscribers to the Journal. It is the only publication of the kind in the United States, is ably conducted in the city of New York.

RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL—*Extra.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1838.

DEAR SIR: Circumstances, arising from the general depression of business, compelled us to suspend, in August last, the publication of the *Railroad Journal*, *Mechanic's Magazine*, and *New York Farmer*. After a much longer delay than was anticipated, when we suspended, we have again resumed the publication of the *Journal*—that of the *New York Farmer* will very soon follow, and the volumes for each, for 1837, will be completed as early as possible.

The *Railroad Journal* for 1838 will be published in a form similar to the English periodicals, more convenient for preservation and reference, and will be more exclusively devoted to *Internal Improvements*, *Science*, and *Mechanics*, than heretofore. It will be published *semi-monthly*, and stitched in a cover, which will be used as an *advertising* sheet. We therefore desire to avail ourselves of Railroad, and Manufacturers' advertising, and of your aid in extending its circulation.

Very respectfully yours,

D. K. MINOR,
G. C. SCHAEFFER.

Earthquake in Mexico.—Mexican papers to the 22d December, received by the New Orleans Bee, contain particulars of the late severe earthquakes with which that country has been visited. The Bee says; "Successive shocks of an earthquake have almost totally destroyed the town of Acapulco, while the georgeous city of Mexico itself was subjected to a violent and prolonged shocked; happily however, in the latter instance no injury resulted. The details of the earthquake at Acapulco are frightful. Repeated shocks of extreme violence and devastation have nearly reduced the city to a mass of ruins. The house were overturned, and dashed to fragments, the churches irreparably injured, the walls of the *Campo Santo* destroyed, the whole city thrown into a state of deplorable consternation, and the inhabitants compelled to pass the night in the fields and roads adjacent to the town. When the morning dawned hundreds beheld themselves houseless and reduced to utter indigence. Fortunately for the safety of the citizens, the destruction occasioned by the shocks was so gradual, as to afford-neth time to save themselves; hence the loss of life was considerable.

From the Raleigh Register.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

A most destructive Tornado, or Whirlwind, passed over a portion of Surry County, in this State, on the 18th instant, for the subjoined account of which we are indebted to Josiah Cowles, Esq., of Hamptonville:—*Ral. Reg.*

HAMPTONVILLE, Jan. 18, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: About three o'clock this afternoon, we were visited by a tremendous Tornado. It came from the south-west, and passed off to the north-east. In its approach, it was awfully grand. The day had been close and sultry. For a full half hour preceding the storm, there was a continuous roaring like the noise of a water fall, which grew louder and louder as the clouds approached. At length, a column of dark smoke was seen ascending, which caused an observer to exclaim—"A building is on fire." From this moment, until it came up, my eye was upon it, and awful were the few moments of suspense, and supremely grand its approach, as it seemed to dance and career over a piece of fine timber land, snapping, tearing up and twisting off the largest oaks and pines. It soon left the timber for an open space, where for the want of other resistance, it tore the very earth up. It was then about 600 yards distant, and the conviction was now certain that it must touch our little village. It seemed to cover an area of about 100 yards in diameter, presenting a dense column from the earth to the clouds. When about 200 yards off, I made for my house, shut and bolted the door, and placed myself against it, experiencing a moment of horror, such as I never before underwent. There was a sudden rush or roar, a trembling of the building, and all was over. I opened the door to look out upon the scene. The first object that met my eye, was a building torn to pieces within 30 yards of my door. On stepping out, I discovered that the tornado had spent its greatest force on the west end of the village—tearing up by the roots large poplar and other trees—levelling with the earth a stable and two corn-cribs, the property of Danl. Arnold, Esq., and prostrating several small buildings of Mr. Isaac Cook. It then passed in a direct line to Capt. John Wright's new stable, a very large frame building, and literally tore it to pieces. It then took through a small skirt of woods, which it uprooted—thence to an open space where it concentrated its fury on a house belonging to me, occupied by Capts. Maxwell and Nesbitt. The house was of hewn logs, weatherboarded and ceiled, with staunch upper and lower floors, and a substantial brick chimney—all of which were completely demolished, the sills even, being moved several feet. Capt. Nesbitt's family, consisting of his wife and four small children, were huddled up in one corner of the building, and strange to say, escaped unhurt!

As far as I have heard, no lives are lost. One of Capt. Wright's negro men is badly hurt, but not dangerously, it is thought.

The Storm lifted a four horse Waggon, carried it some distance, set it down upon, and broke a fence without upsetting the Waggon.

As it was near night when the Storm occured, and the Mail leaves before day, I am not able to give a more extended account of it. I fear a great deal of damage has been done in the neighborhood.

Very respectfully,

JOSIAH COWLES.

CANADA WAR.

From the Detroit Free Press of Jan. 8.

We learn that on the requisition of the United States District Attorney for this district, two hundred men have been drafted in this city by order of the Governor, for the purpose of aiding the federal authorities in executing the laws of the United States, passed to preserve peace and neutrality with foreign nations.

The object which the authorities of the General Government have in view, we understand, is to arrest or disperse the force which is understood to have collected on Friday night, if they are found organized or embodied on American soil for hostile preperations against Canada.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser of Jan. 23

To balance these accounts is another by an express at Kingston, from the London district, signed by John B. Askin, stateing that a detahment of royalist boats had succeeded in capturing, after a short engagement, near Malden, a schooner with 400 stand of arms, 3 pieces of cannon, and abundance of amunition on board—the number of men not mentioned, but it is stated that the schooner lost one killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisonars.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The above seems to be confirmed by the annexed which reached us at 2 o'clock from our correspondent in Montreal under date of the 19th inst.

The rebels defeated at Amherstburg; 1 schooner 3 pieces of cannos, 400 stand of arms, and abundance of amunition taken; 1 killed, 8 wounded, and 12 prisioners, amongst them notorious characters from this and Detroit.

(Signed) J. B. ASKIN.

London, Jan. 13, 1838.

From the Kingston Herald of Jan. 16.

The traveller also brings the accounts of a gallant action at Amherstburg. A gang of pirates robed the arsenal at Detroit, loaded a schooner with the spoils, and sailed to Amherstburg, and fired on the town.

The inhabitants had no arms, but they collected in the night, armed with pitchforks and whatever came to hand; they then attacked and captured the schooner, killing one man, and making twelve prisoners, with four hundred stand of arms, three cannon, and a large supply of the munitions of war. Thus, in every quarter, defeat and ruin wait on the rebels and pirates.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Hamilton Gazette, from which we copy the following:

BY EXPRESS FROM MALDEN.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD, Jan. 10.

Lieutenant Wright arrived by express, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the capture of a rebel schooner, without the loss of a man, on our side, with three pieces of cannon, and twenty prisoners; among the number, a Dr. Theller, of notorious memory.

The number of rebels killed not ascertained.—At 3 o'clock this morning precisely, our little church bell sounded an alarm. Every man was at his post in five minutes.

The old, the young, the strong, the weak, every man who could raise a gun or pistol, joined the ranks along the shore, and coolly awaited the attack of a steamboat, which lay on the opposite side of the river, filled with armed men.

But it seemed such was not their intention, for after giving three vociferous cheers; the steamer's bow was turned down stream, and was soon out of sight.

From the peculiar run of the boat, we are almost certain it was the Erie, which has thus far proved herself the ally of the rebels.

Yours, &c.

JAMES HAMILTON.

To J. B. ASKIN, Esq.

The border war.—The Navy Islanders have at length abandoned their post. They quietly surrendered their arms which they had purloined from the New York Arsenals, and dispersed on the American shore. The reception of the President's Proclamation, and the simultaneous appearance of the Governor of the State of New York and the Commander of the Northern Military Division of the United States on the frontier, appear to have had the effect, if not of bringing the misguided leaders at Navy Island to their senses, at least of satisfying them that the laws would cease to be silent, and that criminal enterprises could no longer be carried on with impunity against the territory of a nation with whom the United States are on terms of perfect amity.

[*From our Cheraw Correspondent.*]

CHERAW, 29th January, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The sales of Cotton for the past week have been unusually large for our market, and at very firm prices. The chief sales have been at 9 to 9¼ cts. for new, and in some instances over 10 cts. has been paid. So little of the old crop remains unsold that I shall discontinue quotations. Flour is getting down.—It would require a very choice brand to bring $7.—Corn is 75 cents; Oats 50; Whiskey 56 to 62½ and rather dull; the evident tendency of the article is downwards; Feathers 48 cents; Salt is still scarce and sells at $4 50 per sack. All other groceries are plenty and at fair prices.

Yours respectfully,

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Cabarrus County, on the 16th ult., by Charles W. Harris Esq., Mr. JAMES COPE to Miss MARGARET, only daughter of Robert T. Pinnket Esq.

Salisbury Bakery.

MRS. FRALEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury, that in addition to her **Confectionary**, she has employed MR. WELCH, of New-York, who is a professed Baker, to carry on that business in all its various branches—such as the following, viz:

LOAF BREAD,
BUTTER CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS,
POUND AND SPUNGE CAKE;
Jumbles, Ginger Nuts, Sugar Ginger Bread, Molasses Ginger Bread, Tea Rusk Muffins, Spunge Biscuit, Tarts, Pies, & Spunge GINGER BREAD,

And all kind of CAKES that are baked in the principal cities. Any of the above articles can be furnished to families, by giving timely notice.

LORETTA FRALEY.

Salisbury, Feb. 2, 1838. 3m

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,

No. 35, Nassau Street, New-York,

OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for the country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New-York, Jan. 3, 1838. (feb. 2) 11w

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville for Salisbury are are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at five o' clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at four o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's in Moore county.—Fare, **$8 50 cents.** These Stages connect with my Line from Salisbury to Morganton. This rout affords great facilities for merchants in the interior to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of drafts, &c., &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville, stage lines leave every day for the north and south.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor.

—AGENTS:—

J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel), Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Carthage,
T. A. HAGUE, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Morganton.

January 24, 1838. (feb. 2) 6w

NEW FASHIONS
FOR THE WINTER OF 1838.

HORACE B. BEARD, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

APOTHECARY STORE.

Medicines, Instruments,
Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Wines, Spirits, Vinegar, Newark Cider, Porter, Turpentine and Fancy Soap, Sperm & Tallow Candles, Fruits and Nuts, P A Cheese, Soda Biscuit, Crackers, Fine Table-Salt and Tea, Brushes of various kinds, Stationary, Spanish Cigars, Fine Tobacco, Snuff,
And a variety of **Perfumery,**
Just received and for sale, by
WHEELER & BURNS.
Salisbury, Jan. 5, 1837. p4

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Merchant Tailor.

BENJAMIN F. FRALEY

IS now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors for winter, together with a general and large assortment of Stocks and Collars, Bosoms, and every other article usually kept by Merchant Tailors. These goods have been selected by him in person, and can be confidently recommended to the public as cheap and good. Having worked at the Tailoring Business for twenty years, he hopes that he shall not be considered as presumptious in calling himself a judge of cloths. He has also just received
THE N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
FASHIONS,
And the above will be made up in a superior style of fashion, and warranted to fit well.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
All of which will be sold very low for cash or on a credit to punctual dealers. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice. Orders for work from a distance will be punctually attended to.

The public are invited to call and examine prices for themselves. He still continues at his former stand, south of the Courthouse, in the large Brick building.
Salisbury, N. C. tf

P. S. As he is an Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of Philadelphia and New York, he would be happy to instruct any who may wish to learn the art of cutting garments. He also continues to distribute the Fashions.

☞ Letters for Fashions must be *post paid*.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same. R. W. LONG.
Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, } tf
November 29, 1837. }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration at August Term of Rowan county Court, on the estate of Peter Trexler, dec., hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.—Also, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, as the estate must be settled. JAMES OWENS, Admr.
August 25, 1837. tf

Administrators' Sale.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of David Long, deceased, will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on the 6th of February next, the following property, belonging to said Estate, viz:

Horses, Cattle,
Mules, Hogs, SHEEP, Goats, Five WAGONS, one Cotton Gin and a THRESHING MACHINE,
A set of Blacksmith's Tools, with Grain of all kinds—such as Corn, Wheat, Oats, a quantity of Cotton, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and numerous other articles, such as are generally found on farms in this country.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place, a number of valuable negroes will be hired until the 25th of December next, and the Tract of Land lying on Caldwell Creek rented.—Terms of sale made known on the above day. WM. A. LONG, } Adm'rs.
JOHN GIBSON, }
Cabarrus co., Jan. 19, 1838. 3t: 3t

J. & W. MURPHY,

Have just received and for sale, wholesale or retail,
THREE cases bleached Domestic.
5 bales, brown do.
Hat and Net Anker Bolting-Cloths, a very superior article and low price.
10 boxes Raisins,
40 bbls. and bags Coffee,
1,000 lbs. Leaf Sugar,
White Havanna and white Brazil sugar,
10 boxes Window Glass 10 by 12,
60 kegs cut nails, assorted sizes,
50 do. white Lead in oil,
200 lbs. Spring Steel,
Salisbury, Dec. 15, 1837.

WAKE-FOREST INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this School will be resumed *on the first Monday in February next.*—Since the close of the last term, the services of two able and experienced Professors have been secured; and they will be in place at the commencement of the session. The friends of the Institute have, now, much to encourage them.

The annual expense of each student at the Institution, is One Hundred Dollars,—payable, Fifty at the beginning of each term, (February and July.

It is deemed important to state, that the neglect hitherto of the Resolution, requiring the fifty dollars in advance of each Session, has proven both detrimental and inconvenient to the interest of the Institute; and will in future be rigidly enforced.

No Student will be admitted to recitation, without first producing the Treasurer's certificate.—We hope that in this requirement, we shall not be esteemed either rigid or illiberal, as it is the common requirement of all schools.

JOSEPH B. OUTLAW, Prest.
January 5, 1838. p4

Mrs. Hutchison's School.

THE second quarter of the Winter Session will commence *on the 1st day of January*, 1838. A few more pupils can be accommodated. Excellent BOARD may be had for eight dollars per month.

First Class,

Embracing all the higher branches of Female Education, per quarter, - - - $7 50

Second Class,

Confined to Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, & Olney's Georgraphy, per qr. $5 50
Oriental Teinting, per course, - $8 00
Lamp-mat and Chenille work, do. - 8 00
Wax Work, - - do. - 6 00
French, - - per quarter, - 5 00
Music, - - per session, - 20 00
Salisbury, Dec. 15, 1837. tf

TANNING BUSINESS.

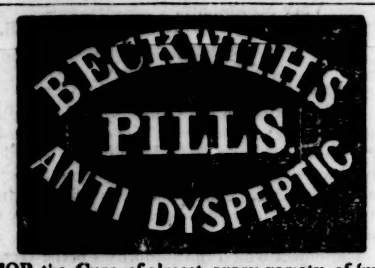
WILLIAM WOODS & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership in the

Tanning Business,

At the old stand of Wm. Woods, near the Beattie's Ford Road, in the vicinity of Gen. W. H. Kerr's, 18 miles west of Salisbury. They will always keep on hand a large quantity of well Tanned Leather of all descriptions, which will be sold on the most moderate terms for cash, on short credit or in exchange for green or dry Hides.

N. B. All persons indebted to William Woods previous to the 1st January, 1838, *must* come forward immediately and make settlement, as he is compelled to close his business.
January 19, 1838. 2m



FOR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

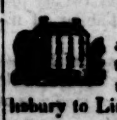
Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henrr Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq, late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and *Wholesale* and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.
☞ *1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.



THE subscriber now offers his valuable Plantation for sale, on reasonable terms. It lies in Rowan county, immediately on the stage road from Salisbury to Lincolnton, 12 miles west of Salisbury,

CONTAINS 514 ACRES

Of good land, and is in first rate farming condition, situated in a good neighborhood.——For terms, apply on the premises.

JAMES OWEN.
January 5, 1838. atf

To Merchants, Agriculturalists, and Gardeners.

G. R. GARRETSON has removed his wholesale and retail **Agricultural** and **Garden Seed Warehouse,** to Flushing, L. I. New York, where he intends dealing extensively in the above business, and will be at all times enabled to furnish dealers and others with every article in his line of business. And as the greater part of his stock of Seeds is raised under his personal attention or direction, or where it is necessary to import from Europe, they are procured from the most respectable seed establishments there, and their qualities being tested to his own satisfaction, their *accuracy and vitality are expressly warranted.*

The vending of seeds is a business deserving much greater attention from the mercantile community than is at present bestowed upon it. There is scarcely a farmer or planter who would not purchase an assortment of superior Garden Seeds if they could procure them easily. And as they yield a handsome profit, some explanations may be requisite in regard to making sales, &c. They are usually supplied by the pound or bushel, and will afford a profit of 100 per cent or more, at the New York retail prices. For convenience they can be neatly papered and labelled and assorted into boxes (or put up in strong papers, thereby saving the expense of box) each suitable for a family garden, which will be supplied at from $1 to $25—the latter being sufficient to crop a garden of one acre. Or they can be put into 6¼ and 12½ cents papers, neatly labelled, and assorted suitable for a retail dealer, each of which by the quantity will be charged so as to allow a profit of 80 per cent on the New York retail prices. Any one wishing to engage in the vending of seeds, and not having experience, by addressing the proprietor will have the necessary information given, and they may feel confident they will be served with none but articles of the very best quality.

MULBERRIES FOR SILK WORMS.

FIFTY THOUSAND PLANTS of the Chinese Mulberry or *Morus Multicaulis*, for sale. Of all the varieties of Mulberries for silk, this appears most eminently entitled to preference, and since its introduction into France seems destined to replace every where the crmmon White Mulberry for the nourishment of silk worms, such is its superiority over all others. The tree is beautiful and of a rapid growth, and will thrive well in almost any situation, and a few years are sufficient to raise considerable fields of them in full vigor, sufficient to support an immense number of silk worms. The raising of silk is as easy as the raising of wheat and much less laborious. For a number of years past it has been a regular and profitable employment of many of the farmers of Connecticut, during the early part of the summer, and is emphatically a business, of the farmer—of the cottage—a simple labor, in which females and children who do not essentially aid in supporting a family may turn their services to profit. Every family of the most limited means can raise the mulberry and produce cocoons, and for a trifle can procure a pamphlet which will give them the necessary information of reeling, &c. The plants can be packed so as to be transported to any part of the Union and will be furnished in quantities to suit purchasers, and at very moderate rates.
January 12, 1838. 3t

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.
Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

PRESS AND TYPE FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Danville Reporter offers for sale the Washington Press, Type and office fixture's belonging to the "Danville Observer" office. The whole establishment is almost as good as new—as we have no use for it at this office, we will sell it for a low price, and on a credit of six months.
January 12, 1838.

For Sale.

A good second-hand Gig and Harness, in good repair. Apply to
JOHN I. SHAVER.
Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1837.

TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Anderson E. Foster, deceased, by *note* or *account*, are hereby notified that unless they pay the same on or before the week of Davie County Court, in February next, that suit will be brought upon all dues without distinction.

BURTON CRAIGE, } Ex'rs.
ROB'T N. CRAIGE. }
Rowan Co., Dec. 22. tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, residing in Cabarrus co, eight miles north-east of Concord, on the night of the 17th instant, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, and **Ten Dollars** for the detection and arrest of the thief.

GEORGE GOODMAN, Sen'r.
January 19, 1838. 3t

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots in the North-east part of the Town of Salisbury. The Lots are enclosed by a new post and rail fence, and the most rich and valuable in the Town. For terms apply at this Office.

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜
AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States. so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.
Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,
FOR THE
AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture,
OR
MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging
MIXTURE,
FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.
Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 8, 1836.
The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, *Editor and Proprietor.*

☞ The proceedings of the Editorial Convention recently held at Raleigh, having been sanctioned by *more* than two-thirds of the Editors of the State, we now arrange our terms in accordance with the prices there laid down. The terms of subscription to our paper are not varied.

NEW TERMS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three monhts.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

SCULPTURING!

ENOCH E. PHILIPS,

WISHES to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

STONE CUTTING BUSINESS,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.
November 3, tf

5 Dollars Reward.

LOST in the road leading from Danville to Salisbury, between *Patterson's and Andrew Koonsey's*, on the 7th instant, January, a small Morocco **POCKET BOOK,** containing 60 dollars of money. One 20 dollar bill on the United States Bank; one 20 dollar bill on the Columbus Bank of Georgia; one 10 and one 5 dollar bills on the Hamburg Bank in South Carolina, and one 5 dollar bill on the Bank of Columbia, S. Carolina. Any information will be thankfully received and the above reward given for the security of the money so that I get it again. Address
ISAAC H. WOODING,
Carlisle, P. O., Troup Co., Ga. 2m or tf
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 12, 1838.
The Danville Reporter will insert the above two months if not earlier forbid, and forward his account to this Office.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Craige, dec'd., by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment immediately. A failure on the part of any one indebted, to comply with this notice, may expect to settle with the Sheriff or Constable. The Estate *must be settled.* THOMAS CRAIGE, } Ad'rs.
R. N. CRAIGE. }
Rowan co., Jan. 25, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
DR. SHERWOOD'S

Electro-Magnetic Remedies for Chronic Diseases, of the class Hypertrophy, including all the forms of Scrofula, viz:

Tubercular Consumption, White Swellings,
Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Sore Eyes,
Chronic Diseases of the Liver,
Of the Heart, Scald Head,
Of the Spleen, King's Evil,
Of the Kidnies, Leucorrhoea,
Of the Spine, Chlorosis, } or Female complaints.
Menorrhagia, }

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies.—Their common cause is an irregular action of the *Electro-Galvanic* forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebrae and glands of the neck, which elicits the *Electro Galvanic Systems*, and they may be cured by the *Electro-Magnetic* remedies. The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded, and stating the manner in which they are to be applied. In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter, is either in a negative or positive state of electricity; and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system, and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means, the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hopes of relief from other sources is abandoned. The *Electro-Magnetic Remedies* are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of disease, and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them. The symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable, can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them, without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any further advice than the work affords.

The principles upon which these remedies are prepared, are strictly scientific—and as such, together with their unequalled success, as curative agents in the diseases mentioned (which annually consign thousands to the grave, and among them many of the loveliest of the human race) have already effected sales to the amount of $1000 per month, for the learned and talented inventor—and among the purchasers, are many of the ablest Northern and Western physicians, for their own practice. ☞ Price $10.

J. B. HINTON,
Raleigh, Jan. 26, 1838. 3t